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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/644,060	08/20/2003	Brad W. Blumberg	SMTR-002/01US 195688-2005	4358
22903 7590 12/12/2007 COOLEY GODWARD KRONISH LLP ATTN: PATENT GROUP Suite 1100 777 - 6th Street, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001			EXAMINER FIGUEROA, MARISOL	
			ART UNIT 2617	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/644,060

Applicant(s)

BLUMBERG ET AL.

Examiner

Marisol Figueroa

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 19-22 and 27-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11, 19-22 and 27-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/02/2007 has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statements (IDS)

2. The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 10/02/2007 and 10/30/2007 have been considered by the examiner.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11, 19-22, and 27-29 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. See rejection below.

Continuation Data

4. The present application is a continuation-in-part of application no. 09/774, 119 which is a continuation-in-part of application no. 09/639, 265 filed on August 15, 2000. However, some claimed new matter presented in the present application is not supported by application no. 09/639, 265, therefore the priority date considered is from the prior application 09/774, 119 filed on January 1, 2001.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. Claims 7-11, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 7-11, 28, and 29 are drawn to a “computer executable software code” *per se* as recited in the preamble and as such is non-statutory subject matter. See MPEP § 2106.IV.B.1.a. Data structures not claimed as embodied in computer readable media are descriptive material *per se* and are not statutory because they are not capable of causing functional change in the computer. See, e.g., *Warmerdam*, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure *per se* held nonstatutory). Such claimed data structures do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and other claimed aspects of the invention, which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer readable medium encoded with a data structure defines structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and the computer software and hardware components which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. Similarly, computer programs claimed as computer listings *per se*, i.e., the descriptions or expressions of the programs are not physical “things.” They are neither computer components nor statutory processes, as they are not “acts” being performed. Such claimed computer programs do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed elements of a computer, which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 1-3, 7, 8, 19-22, and 27-29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WHARTON et al. (US 5,831,664) in views of KIMOTO et al. (US 6,115,611) and RONDEAU (US 5,850,433).

Regarding claim 1, Wharton discloses a method of retrieving location-centric information, comprising:

identifying a geographic location from a plurality of geographic locations within a base grid using an electronic device, the base grid defined by a plurality of volumes, the volumes defining the plurality of geographic locations within the base grid; identifying a property associated with the geographic location (col. 4, lines 47-61; as shown in figure 3, the user is presented with a map (i.e., base grid) on the PDA that displays candidates homes and the location of these homes and when the user wishes to see details about a home, he or she taps on the appropriate number on the map of the PDA, note that by the user tapping on a home, the user identifies a property and a location which are both associated to each other since the map presents candidate home with their respective locations);

querying a database (Fig. 1; server 18) based on data associated with the property, receiving directly from the database a data set associated with the identified property; querying the database based on the first information data set; the data set including a selectable icon (col. 4, line 46-col. 5; when the user wishes to see details about a home, he or she taps on the appropriate home number (i.e., database query) on the map shown in figure 3a, then a House

Information Screen is displayed, shown in figure 3b, containing home information buttons (i.e., selectable icons) such as Realtor, Description, etc.));

the database including information associated with at least some of the plurality of the geographic locations within the base grid (Fig. 3A; the system provides information for the houses shown in the map).

But, Wharton does not expressly disclose that the geographic location is associated with a location of the electronic device. However, Kimoto teaches a mobile communication system which displays a map to a mobile terminal according to its present position with information of facilities or services related to the position of the mobile terminal (Abstract; col. 17, line 65 – col. 18, lines 1-17; col. 34, line 45-col. 35, lines 1-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art, to modify Wharton to include the features of associating the identified geographic location (e.g. point on map) with the location of the electronic device, as suggested by Kimoto, since such a modification would provide the advantage of tailoring the search of available homes according to the current location of the user and provide directions to the houses from the present location of the user (i.e., portable device).

But, the combination of Wharton and Kimoto does not expressly disclose wherein the selectable icon is associated with at least one of scheduling an appointment, calling an agent, or making a bid; and transmitting data associated with a selection of the icon associated with the at least one of scheduling an appointment, calling an agent, or making a bid.

However, in a similar field of invention, Rondeau teaches a system that provides a selectable icon associated with calling an agent (i.e., telephone icon for calling a service provider) and transmitting data associated with a selection of the icon (Abstract; col. 2, line 59 –

col. 3, lines 1-17; col. 9, lines 5-16; Rondeau teaches a directory service in which a user initiates a search, specifying a particular service or product, a particular geographic preference or other search parameters, the search request is then forwarded to the server which accesses a database to retrieve responsive information for the customer and provides a telephone icon (i.e., selectable icon) to facilitate a telephone call to one of the service providers (i.e., agent) listed in response to a customer search request; to place the call, the customer merely clicks on the telephone icon and the call is automatically dialed to the service provider). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the combination of Wharton and Kimoto to include a selectable icon associated with calling an agent (i.e., telephone icon to call a service provider), as suggested by Rondeau, since such a modification would facilitate a telephone call to a realtor associated with a selected property.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the method of claim 1, in addition Wharton discloses wherein identifying the geographic location includes the identifying the geographic location seamlessly (col. 4, lines 37-62; the user taps on the map to identify a location and its associated house).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the method of claim 1, in addition Wharton discloses wherein querying a database based on data associated with the property geographic location includes querying a database based on a geocode associated with the geographic location (col. 4, lines 47- 62; col. 6, lines 19-28; the user taps on the appropriate number on the map (i.e., geocode) which identifies a particular property and associated location that the user wishes to obtain information).

Regarding claim 7, Wharton discloses a computer executable software code stored on a computer-readable medium operable with a wireless device, the code for:

providing information related to a geographic location to an information system, the geographic location being located within a base grid (col. 4, lines 47-61; as shown in figure 3, the user is presented with a map i.e., base grid, on the PDA that displays candidates homes and the location of these homes, and when the user wishes to see details about a home, he or she taps on the appropriate number on the map of the PDA, note that by the user tapping on a home, the user identifies a location in which the property is located),

receiving a location identifier associated with a property at a geographic location from the information system (col. 4, lines 47-62; the PDA displays the results of an initial search of candidates homes within a map (Fig. 3a) indicating the location of the houses (i.e., properties) and an appropriate house number (i.e., identifier); note that the information is returned by the server 18 (i.e., information system));

receiving a first menu of location-centric information associated with the property directly from the information system, the first menu having a plurality of selectable icons (col. 4, line 47 – col. 5, lines 1-13; upon the user tapping on a appropriate house number on the map, shown in figure 3a, the PDA displays a house information screen containing six house information buttons (i.e., first menu with selectable icons) at the top, shown in figures 3b-3c, that provide access to various categories of information about the selected home, e.g., Realtor, Description, etc.); and

transmitting data associated with a selection of an icon from the plurality of icons to the information system (col. 3, line 48-col. 4, lines 1-5; col. 5, lines 15-end).

But, Wharton does not expressly disclose providing information related to a geographic location associated with a position of an electronic device to an information system, the geographic location being located within a base grid.

However, Kimoto teaches a mobile communication system which displays a map to a mobile terminal according to its present position with information of facilities or services related to the position of the mobile terminal (col. 17, lines 1-17; col. 34, line 45-col. 35, lines 1-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art, to modify Wharton, to include the step of providing information related to a geographic location associated with a position of an electronic device to an information system within a base grid, as suggested by Kimoto, since such a modification would provide the advantage of tailoring the search of available homes according to the current location of the user and provide directions to the houses from the present location of the user (i.e., portable device).

But, the combination of Wharton and Kimoto does not particularly disclose wherein the plurality of selectable icons includes an icon associated with at least one of scheduling an appointment, calling an agent or making a bid. However, in a similar field of invention, Rondeau teaches a system that provides a selectable icon associated with calling an agent (i.e., telephone icon for calling a service provider) (Abstract; col. 2, line 59 – col. 3, lines 1-17; col. 9, lines 5-16; Rondeau teaches a directory service in which a user initiates a search, specifying a particular service or product, a particular geographic preference or other search parameters, the search request is then forwarded to the server which accesses a database to retrieve responsive information for the customer and provides a telephone icon (i.e., selectable icon) to facilitate a telephone call to one of the service providers (i.e., agent) listed in response to a customer search

request; to place the call, the customer merely clicks on the telephone icon and the call is automatically dialed to the service provider). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the combination of Wharton and Kimoto to include a selectable icon associated with calling an agent (i.e., telephone icon to call a service provider), as suggested by Rondeau, since such a modification would facilitate a telephone call to a realtor associated with a selected property.

Regarding claim 8, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the computer-executable software code of claim 7, in addition Wharton discloses wherein the code is configured to associate geocode based on the location-centric information (col. 4, lines 47- 62; col. 6, lines 19-28; the user taps on the appropriate number on the map (i.e., geocode) which identifies a particular property and associated location that the user wishes to obtain information).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the method of claim 1, in addition Wharton disclose wherein the database is located at a geographic position different from the geographic position of the electronic device (Fig. 1; the server (i.e., database) is at a different location from the PDA's location).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the method of claim 1, in addition Wharton discloses wherein the database is located at a geographic position different from the geographic position of the identified property (Fig. 1; the server 18 (i.e., database) is at a different location from the location of the houses).

Regarding claim 21, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the computer-executable software code of claim 7, in addition Wharton discloses wherein the

information system is located at a geographic position different from the geographic position of the electronic device (Fig. 1; the server (i.e., information system) is at a different location from the PDA's location).

Regarding claim 22, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the computer-executable software code of claim 7, in addition Wharton wherein the information system is located at a geographic position different from the geographic position of the property (Fig. 1; the server 18 (i.e., information system) is at a different location from the location of the houses).

Regarding claim 27, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the method of claim 1, in addition Rondeau discloses receiving from the database an audio response (col. 3, lines 9-24).

Regarding claim 28, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the computer-executable software code of claim 7, in addition Rondeau discloses receiving from the database an audio response (col. 3, lines 9-24).

Regarding claim 29, Wharton discloses a computer executable software code stored on a computer-readable medium operable with a wireless device, the code for:

providing information related to a geographic location to an information system, the geographic location being located within a base grid (col. 4, lines 47-61; as shown in figure 3, the user is presented with a map i.e., base grid, on the PDA that displays candidates homes and the location of these homes, and when the user wishes to see details about a home, he or she taps on the appropriate number on the map of the PDA, note that by the user tapping on a home, the user identifies a location in which the property is located),

receiving a location identifier associated with a property at a geographic location from the information system (col. 4, lines 47-62; the PDA displays the results of an initial search of candidates homes within a map (Fig. 3a) indicating the location of the houses (i.e., properties) and an appropriate house number (i.e., identifier); note that the information is returned by the server 18 (i.e., information system));

receiving a first menu of location-centric information associated with the property directly from the information system, the first menu having a plurality of selectable icons (col. 4, line 47 – col. 5, lines 1-13; upon the user tapping on a appropriate house number on the map, shown in figure 3a, the PDA displays a house information screen containing six house information buttons (i.e., first menu with selectable icons) at the top, shown in figures 3b-3c, that provide access to various categories of information about the selected home, e.g., Realtor, Description, etc.); and

transmitting data associated with a selection of an icon from the plurality of icons to the information system (col. 3, line 48-col. 4, lines 1-5; col. 5, lines 15-end).

But, Wharton does not expressly disclose providing information related to a geographic location associated with a position of an electronic device to an information system, the geographic location being located within a base grid.

However, Kimoto teaches a mobile communication system which displays a map to a mobile terminal according to its present position with information of facilities or services related to the position of the mobile terminal (col. 17, lines 1-17; col. 34, line 45-col. 35, lines 1-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art, to modify Wharton, to include the step of providing information related to a geographic location associated

with a position of an electronic device to an information system within a base grid, as suggested by Kimoto, since such a modification would provide the advantage of tailoring the search of available homes according to the current location of the user and to, for example, provide directions to the houses from the present location of the user (i.e., portable device) to facilitate the real estate process.

But, the combination of Wharton and Kimoto does not particularly disclose receiving an audio response from the database based on the selection of an icon. However, Rondeau teaches providing a voice response based on the selection of an icon (Abstract; col. 2, line 59 – col. 3, lines 1-17; col. 9, lines 5-24; Rondeau teaches a directory service in which a user initiates a search, specifying a particular service or product, a particular geographic preference or other search parameters, the search request is then forwarded to the server which accesses a database to retrieve responsive information for the customer and provides a telephone icon (i.e., selectable icon) that when selected places a telephone call to the selected service provider, via a voice connection). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the combination of Wharton and Kimoto to include the features of receiving an audio response based on a selection of an icon, as suggested by Rondeau, since such a modification would facilitate a voice connection with a service provider.

9. **Claims 4, 5, 9, and 10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WHARTON et al. in views of KIMOTO et al., RONDEAU, and WEBBER et al. (US 6,009,413).

Regarding claims 4 and 5, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the method of claim 1, but the combination does not particularly disclose wherein receiving the data set associated with the identified property includes receiving the data set in real-time, and

wherein receiving the data set associated with the identified property includes receiving information that has been dynamically updated via a network, the dynamically updated information being associated with the identified geographic location.

However, receiving information from a database in real-time and which has been dynamically updated is well known in the art and Webber is evidence of the fact. Webber teaches a system in where a user can access a variety of information regarding products and services from the user's computer through a computer network in real-time. Each of the merchant's downloads to the computer network or regional host at least one each business day, detailed, and current information regarding products and/or services offered by the merchant. Then, when a user wants to get information about a product or a service, the user makes a request for product/service information currently residing at the network database and receives updated (i.e., real-time) information associated with the product/service from the database since the merchants downloads the information to the network database regularly (abstract; col. 3, lines 10-23; col. 4, lines 1-18; col. 5, lines 18-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau to include the features of receiving information from the database in real-time and information which has been dynamically updated, as suggested by Webber, in order for the user to react in "real time" to the information that acquires from the database (col. 2, lines 51-60).

Regarding claims 9 and 10, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the computer-executable software code of claim 7, but the combination does not particularly disclose wherein the code for receiving the first menu of location-centric information includes code for receiving the first menu of location-centric information in real time, and

wherein the code for receiving the first menu of location-centric information includes code for receiving the first menu of location-centric information that has been dynamically updated via a network.

However, receiving information from a database in real-time and which has been dynamically updated is well known in the art and Webber is evidence of the fact. Webber teaches a system in where a user can access a variety of information regarding products and services from the user's computer through a computer network in real-time. Each of the merchant's downloads to the computer network or regional host at least one each business day, detailed, and current information regarding products and/or services offered by the merchant. Then, when a user wants to get information about a product or a service, the user makes a request for product/service information currently residing at the network database and receives updated (i.e., real-time) information associated with the product/service from the database since the merchants downloads the information to the network database regularly (abstract; col. 3, lines 10-23; col. 4, lines 1-18; col. 5, lines 18-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau to include the features of receiving information in real-time and information which has been dynamically updated, as suggested by Webber, in order for the user to react in "real time" to the information that acquires from the database (col. 2, lines 51-60).

10. **Claims 6 and 11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WHARTON et al. in views of KIMOTO et al., RONDEAU, and JUPPI et al. (US 2003/0092450 A1).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Wharton and Kimoto disclose the method of claim 1, but the combination does not particularly disclose wherein receiving the data set associated with the identified property geographic location includes: receiving information based on sensor data that has been dynamically updated via a network, the dynamically updated information being associated with the identified geographic location.

However, Juppi teaches updating a database with sensor data (p.0033; p.0036-0038; Juppi teaches a database compiled from information measured by a local transmitter such as a weather probe or sensor that can be updated over time, and the information measured is transmitted to a mobile station). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the combination to include the features of providing in the database sensor data that is dynamically updated, as suggested by Juppi, in order for a user to obtain the most recent information collected by a sensor, e.g., the weather conditions in his/her present location.

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Wharton, Kimoto, and Rondeau disclose the computer-executable software code of claim 7, but the combination does not particularly disclose wherein the code for receiving the first menu of location-centric information includes code for receiving a first menu of location-centric sensor information, the sensor information being dynamically updated via a network.

However, Juppi teaches receiving updated sensor data (p.0033; p.0036-0038; Juppi teaches a database compiled from information measured by a local transmitter such as a weather probe or sensor that can be updated over time, and the information measured is transmitted to a mobile station). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to modify the combination to receive sensor data that has been dynamically updated, as suggested by Juppi, in order for a user to obtain the most recent information collected by a sensor, e.g., the weather conditions in his/her present location.

Prior Art of Record

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

(a) BROERMAN (US 6,594,633) – Real Estate Computer Network.

(b) KETTERER (US 2002/0052814) – Virtual Real Estate Brokerage.

(c) WOODARD et al. (US 6,973,432) – Real Estate Coordination Program.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marisol Figueroa whose telephone number is (571) 272-7840. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday Thru Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester G. Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

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may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Mdrisol Figueroa
Art Unit 2617


LESTER G. KINCAID
SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER